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THE SUN, New York City.

Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and seque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

The Proper Place for Their Activity Certain Republican malcontents and mar-

plots are seeking to produce disorganization in their party in this city and State under the pretence of reorganizing it. The only reorganization requisite is the

reorganization of their own consciences, so that they shall be adjusted in harmony with sound and honest party principle and conviction. The trouble with the present party organization, so far as these few rebellious politicians are concerned, is that they do not and cannot control it for their purposes. At the last election they joined with the Mugwump crew to defeat their party, and because they succeeded in their treachery they now thrust themselves forward as commissioned by the people to take control of the organization they betrayed. They boast of stabbing their party as if it was a brave and noble deed, when actually it was of easy accomplishment. It is never difficult to beat a party by organized treachery in its own ranks, more especially in this State, so mercurial in its politics, and at this time, when thoroughly organized Bryanism gives an impulse of fanaticism to the Democracy They had simply to disorganize the opposing forces by raising false issues.

A Republican ticket, municipal and State was nominated in the usual way. In its composition it commanded the respect of the Republican party and all parties. It was unassailable, and was entitled to the vote of every Republican, if ever a regularly nominated party ticket deserves the sup port of its party. The Republican candidates represented the distinguishing principles of their party.

Of course, every citizen was at liberty to vote for them or against them, according to his preference, but there was no reason consistent with partisan fidelity justifying any Republican of principle in rejecting them; no more reason than he would have had last year in refusing to vote for President McKINLEY or Governor BLACK The candidates of last year were nominated by political machinery the same in kind, Mr. PLATT was "boss" last year no less than this year, and the Republican party of the Union as a whole was under the "bossism" of Mr. HANNA. If there had been in 1896 a Mugwump demand for the nomination of some candidate picked out by themselves instead of Mr. McKINLEY or Mr. BLACK, there would have been as much justification for the Tribune to betray the Republican party in his interest as there was for its treacherous support of Mr. Low in the late campaign. On Mugwump principles such desertion was defensible and laudable, for partisan fidelity, according to the Mugwump standard, is contemptible servility; but what defence is there for it which is consistent

with loyalty to a party? Moreover, what sort of party reorganiza tion could be brought about by men whose teaching and practice are destructive of all organization? These plotters against the integrity of their party would deserve more respect if they abandoned it formally and wholly and became its open enemies. They are in favor of the Citizens' Union. That concern has resolved to keep up the appearance of life; let them join with it in the pretence of hostility to all party organization, while doing their best to get up a rival organization of their own. That would be better than pretending to desire the reorganization of the Republican party when their real purpose is to disorganize

Signor Crispi on the Franco-Russian

and destroy it.

League. The leading article in the November number of the Nineteenth Century is a discussion of the aims and consequences of the Franco-Russian League by the former Prime Minister of Italy. No one, certainly, is better qualified to express an opinion on the subject than is the veteran statesman who has long been one of the chief upholders of the Triple Alliance. Of course, Signor CRISPI is biased, but some of his conclusions may commend themselves to impartial persons.

He is right, for instance, when he says that the coalition between Russia and France cannot possibly aim at the triumph of a political principle. Czar and Republic are two terms which cancel each other; the one is the negation of the other; they are irreconcilable in their political tendencles and purposes. There are other principles, however, beside those which are concerned with forms of government. May it not be that the two allies have assumed the mission of the redemption of nationalties ? That cannot be, argues Signor CRISPI. for two reasons: First, a recognition of the principle of nationality would compel the Czar to surrender Poland, the Germanspeaking towns of the Baltie provinces, and Finland, to say nothing of Russia's conquests south of the Caucasus, and In Central Asia. In the second place, the present Czar's disregard of the principle of nationality has been disclosed by his discouraging and repressive bearing toward the aspirations of the Christian peoples in the Balkan Peninsula; by his refusal to intervene, or to permit other Christian powers to intervene, to prevent the extermination of the Armenians in Turkey ; and by his approval of the treaty recently concluded between Turkey and Greece, whereby the latter is deprived of benefits granted to her by the Congress of Berlin.

What, then, is the aim of the Franco-Rus sian league! Signor Crispi has no doubt that, on the part of France, it is the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, and that Russia has agreed to second her in the policy of revenge. He is equally convinced that, in consenting to an alliance formed for such a purpose, the Czar has received the promise of a quid pro quo, and that this consideration is the possession of Constantinople. It is no longer possible to find substitute, as it was in 1808 at Erfurt, when NAPOLEON I. conceded by treaty to ALEXANDER 1., not the Ottoman capital, but only the control of Moldavia and Wallachia. These principalities no longer belong to Turkey; they are blended in the independent kingdom of Roumania, and offer no pretext for the destruction of their autonomy. From the only explanations of

it will, necessarily, unless the parties to the league quarrel, bring on war.

There is, as the ex-Prime Minister points out, a very easy way of proving his infer-ences unfounded. He reminds us that, when there began to be signs of distrust throughout Europe touching the nature of the compact which bound Germany and Austria, the Berlin and Vienna Governments simultaneously published, on Feb. 3, 1888, the treaty which had been signed on Oct. 7, 1879. If it be true, then, that the secret engagements of the Czar and President FAURE do not cover ambitious designs, the two Governments should make the terms of the treaty public, in order to set the minds of the other European Governments at rest. Signor CRISPI, for his part, does not believe that any such divulgation will be made. At the same time, he does not take for granted that the secret engagements into which Russia and France have entered will be necessarily carried out. He reminds us that the alliance between NAPOLEON L and ALEX-ANDER I. was never put into execution. Disputes speedily sprang up, and, in less than three years, the two Emperors became enemies again. Then the apple of discord was the reconstitution of Poland. Now, it is possible that France and Russia may fall out over the methods of suppressing troubles in the Balkan Peninsula.

Touching the danger of dissension between the allies in this quarter, Signor CRISPI calls to mind the fact that, in 1888. it was not Russia's fault that the peace of Europe was not broken in consequence of the election of FERDINAND of Coburg to the throne of Bulgaria.

Pipe-Layers, Attention!

At ten o'clock on the morning of Monday, Nov. 22, which is to-morrow, there will be an open, competitive, and scrutinizing inquiry into the qualifications of candidates having technical knowledge of pipe-laying, and experience in that art. This examination will be conducted under the direction of the Civil Service Board. The successful applicants will be in line for appointment on or soon after Jan. 1, 1898.

This is a remarkably good time for pipelayers in general, and for political pipeayers in particular; especially for those political pipe-layers who have expert knowledge of subterranean processes. They will all doubtless bestir themselves, for many pipes will be laid, and many logs will be rolled, and many plans will be consummated during the remaining days of the month of November and during all the thirty-one days of December.

None but organization Democrats, none but regular organization Democrats, it is said, need apply. Mugwump pipe-layers of every kind and variety are barred from consideration. Whatever technical knowledge any of them may possess will avail them little. No door of hope invites their appearance as public functionaries with generous salaries provided by the

charter of the Greater New York. During the next six weeks there will be many demands for the aid and service of proficient pipe-layers; and Democrats having technical knowledge of that specialty should bestir themselves and get into line without delay.

December in New York will be a busy month for aspiring local statesmen.

Let the Fur Scals Go.

Here are a few facts and figures relating to the fur seal business in Alaska that are commended to the consideration of Congress. So many things have happened since the purchase of Alaska, thirty years ago, it is quite likely that some of the younger of our Congressmen have lost track of matters that greatly concern the people.

We paid for the territory acquired from Russia in 1867 the sum of \$7,200,000. Great was the admiration of our fellow citizens when Secretary SEWARD, with natural pride, made public the well-kept secret | of such craft, that, at some sacrifice of of his negotiations with the Russian Gov- speed, their hulls should be thickened sufernment. After the first shock of surprise | ficiently to keep out the fire of small arms, had passed away, however, there was considerable opposition to the scheme, and certain Representatives in Congress, reviving the traditional jealousy of the Senate which the House has always cherished in the matter of treaty making, proposed to withhold the amount of purchase money needed to bind the bargain unless the House were allowed its say in a conclusion of the whole business. But the treaty was ratified, the money appropriated and paid, and the Stars and Stripes were holsted over our Arctic province on the 9th of October, 1867. Long may they wave!

It was not immediately made known to us that the fur seal industry of Alaska was one of great value. The Russian-American Company, regularly chartered under imperial usage, had had the monopoly of fur seal hunting on the islands in Behring Sea; and not much attention was directed to this source of revenue when the expediency of the purchase was discussed in th United States. Fish, timber, coal, sundry precious metals, and furs generally, were named as the chief articles of Alaskan product to be reiled upon to meet the expectations of people who demanded something to pay at least a reasonable rate of interest on the purchase money. It was facetiously said of Secretary SEWARD, who had high hopes of the benignant climate of Alaska, that he promised bananas, pineapples, and other semi-tropical fruit as a part of the Alaskan harvest. This was an exaggeration of the rose-tinted prophecies of the illustrious Secretary of State.

In 1869 Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, then ommanding the military division of the Pacific, visited the unorganized territory. He made a report on what he saw, and he recommended that legislative measures be adopted for the better protection of the fur seal herd, which was then variously estimated to consist of 5,000,000 or 15,000, 000 of animals. At that time the world's annual product of skins of the fur-bearing seal was 160,000, of which the Alaska islands furnished 100,000 skins. The annual revenue to be derived from a judicious regulation of the hunting grounds was esti-

mated at \$1,200,000. When the Alaska Commercial Company sought and obtained the exclusive right to kill seals on the Pribylov islands of Behring Sea there was clamor among those who affected great indignation over the granting of monopoly rights to a private corporation. Although other Governments had controlled industrial monopolies, as of salt, nitrates, pearl fisheries, mining of precious stones, and so on, it was a new thing for our Government to deal with any such exclusive privileges; and it was not without embarrassment and popular outery that the lessees of the rookeries obtained the right to take 100,000 skins each year, for which they paid the Government a fixed

royalty per skin. the Franco-Russian coalition that seem But the plan appeared to work well. The

on skins taken, rent of islands, &c., was \$1,350,229. There was a change of lessees in 1890; but the first lessees, during the ten years ending in August, 1881, paid altogether \$3,452,408 in taxes and rentals. In 1885 the revenue of the United States from royalties, rentals, and duties on imported dressed skins was \$1,375,000. The preparation of fur seal skins for use is a British industry. Briefly, we may say that we have got our money back since Alaska was bought and paid for. Up to the time of taking the eleventh census the total value of exports from Alaska was \$75,213.-929; and these consisted of furs, fish, fossil ivory, oil, whalebone, gold and silver and other commodities.

The indiscriminate slaughter of fur seals by unauthorized persons began in 1886. The slayers, chiefly in Canadian vessels, cruised in the open sea just outside of the traditional limits of jurisdiction, and killed the animals, most of which were females in search of food. So great was the diminution of the herd that the United States Government was compelled to reduce largely the number allowed by law to be killed, and to a certain extent to suspend authorized killing altogether. The open sea killing, if unchecked, would ultimately exterminate forever the race of fur-bearing seals. The cost of policing the waters of Behring Sea for the better protection of seal life has been considerable. The friction and the worry caused by Canadian persistence in this reckless and often inhuman pursuit of the animals have been exasperating and constant.

The Canadians, who regard with covetous eyes American markets from which they are excluded, have craftly maintained the Behring Sea question as their stock in trade, to be used in all negotiations between the United States and Great Britain. In effect, they have said: "We shall not agree to let up on our poaching in Behring Sea unless you will agree to this, that, or the other thing that we want." It is high time that this nonsense were stopped. The play is played out.

Let Congress, therefore, cancel all leases to seal hunting and supply companies, call off the police fleets, abandon the whole business of fur sealing, and permit the rapacity and selfishness of our neighbors to complete the extermination of the furbearing seal. We can stand it if they can.

The Torpedo Boat Crash.

The details of the sinking of a French torpedo boat on Friday, while manœuvring in the Mediterranean, are not yet at hand, but the affair seems to be only one more illustration of a form of danger to which these light and rapidly running craft are specially liable.

It is true that no ship is strong enough to be guaranteed against sinking when rammed by one of its own kind, as the mournful fate of the big battleship Victoria, and the fate, too, of other armorclads, show. But torpedo craft are such shells, and move with a speed so high, that their dangers from collision seem particularly great. In the recent accident the other torpedo boats barely succeeded in getting into Algiers.

The special point to note, however, is that, while the possibilities open to the single torpedo boat are fully recognized, reliance on the attacks of boats in groups has been of late years much studied, because the chances of effective work are thereby greatly increased. If three out of four boats are sunk by the enemy's fire, yet the fourth may be as good as all combined, if it blows up the ship. But this very converging of a flotilla on one object suggests the great dangers of collision among friendly boats, especially as the covering of darkness or mist is desired for success.

Thus the very exercises which too often result in disasters to torpedo boats are needed for acquiring familiarity with their management in groups. The suggestion made by Mr. YARROW, the famous builder also raises an important question.

Concerning the Cigarette.

At a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society on Wednesday last, the article which by some is termed "the coffin nail" of mankind was discussed with a good deal of earnestness. An opinion in its defence was given by a veteran cigarette smoker, who quoted the opinions of several chemists as to the purity of the tobacco used respectively for cigarettes, cigars and chewing purposes. Expert analysis proves, the speaker said, that most of the tobacco in the American cigarette contains only 112 per cent, of nicotine, while the tobacco in the average cigar contains about 812 per cent. of that poison; and the paper of the former is purified and harmless.

In explanation of the popular prejudice which has arisen against this rival of the cigar, it was declared that sixteen years ago a report was current that two boys had died in Milwaukee from eigarette smoking. Later, it is said, the report was shown to be false. Cigarette smoking as a cause of insanity was referred to, and the statement of Dr. Robertson of Bellevue Hospital was cited, to the effect that he had never seen a case of insanity that could be attributed solely to cigarettes.

In support of the assertion that cigarette smoking is injurious, Dr. Robert Gunn declared that in children it laid the foundations for all sorts of nervous diseases, created a desire for cigars, and often paved the way to alcoholism and physical destruction generally. Another speaker thought that the secret of the evil in cigarettes is to be found in their convenient form, which

tempts men to use them too freely. Recently there has been a lively anti-cigarette agitation in Chicago, and the Health Department of that city analyzed the different brands of the article sold there. The result of that investigation is found in the Chicago Post in an interview with

the Assistant Commissioner of Health: "The Health Department has analyzed the various rands of cigarettes sold by Chicago dealers, as provided by the ordinance, with entirely satisfactory results. No impurities were found in any of the four teen brands examined by the department experis.

Dr. Genemann and Prof. Egiscott. Exhaustive analyses were made of every brand of cigarette found for sale in the city. All have been found to be entirely free from oplum, morphine, jimpson weed, bella lonna, atropine. hyoscyamus, or other aubstance foreign to pure tobacco. Neither was there any lead or arsente found in the paper wrappers.

possible, Signor Chiapridraws the deduction annual tax yielded \$300,000, and up to away at his favorite brand and grows fat Abyseinia; but so it was an outpost against the that, originating in unsatisfied ambitions, 1874 the total public income from taxes and jolly, and another, while counting the incursions of the Dervishes no objection was expanding wreather that arise from the expanding wreaths that arise from the same brand, pines and becomes insane. When smoke thus obscures the medical lights, the public is anxious to know whether it is the quality of the cigarettes, the quantity used, or the constitution of the user that is chiefly responsible for the different results.

Alceus Mourns.

Prior to the hour of noon on Wednesday, there were four surviving ex-Mayors of Baltimore, a town noted among other things for the longevity of its inhabitants. The four former Mayors were ROBERT T. BANKS, WILLIAM PINCENEY WHYTE, ROBERT C. DAVIDSON, and FERDINAND C. LATROBE. Since noon on Wednesday there has been a fifth, ALCEUS HOOPER; and, as is the custom in Maryland, he delivered a valedictory address, setting forth the difficulties under which the citizens of Baltimore have been laboring, and under which they must continue henceforth to labor without his official aid.

The sombre words of the Hon. ALCAUS HOOPER must sink deep into the hearts of all municipal reformers, and make him, for Maryland, at least, a unifying force among those who grieve continually that all is not well in the republic and in the minor divisions thereof.

No easy task was it, said ALCEUS, to live up to his conception. Not that there was not at all times on his part a desire so to do; but the hindrances thrown across his path, "the untoward influences which have ever been present, the tremendous pressure from professed friends as well as from avowed enemies, from timid ones who dislike the confusion of conflict," have been for two years burdens to this distinguished but not reflected non-partisan.

Everything was against the Hon. At-CEUS HOOPER. Everything threatens his successor. The municipal debt is large, and one-quarter of the revenues is required to pay the interest upon it. The borrowing capacity of the town is not so large as it should be. Many public improvements have been stalled, but other minor improvements on the usual Mugwump plan have been developed. One of the Mayor's ideas, "minority representation upon payless boards," was bitterly opposed at the beginning of his term. What failures there have been in office in Baltimore ALCEUS in his valedictory describes as due not to the deficiency of public servants, but "to an irresponsible guiding hand, unauthorized and self-constituted."

There is some indefiniteness about the description of the dangers discerned by ALCRUS, but the situation is most clearly a serious one, else he would not speak of it with such vague apprehension. His plan in office was to "divorce" municipal from national politics; and in the process it would seem that he himself was divorced by the voters from both, his last function being to turn over the business of his office to his Republican successor, Mayor MAISTER.

The closing exercises of ALCEUS'S two years of non-partisanship were rather conventional. The City Treasurer of Baltimore paid him \$259.95 for his services from Nov. 1 to Nov. 17, three days being deducted, though for what reason, the Baltimore Sun, which describes the occurrence, does not state. As he was about to depart, shaking as it were the dust of Baltimore from his gaiters, the Hon. ALCEUS HOOPER was subpoenaed as a witness in the case of one G. WELLINGTON BRYANT, an employee of the Street Cleaning Department; and the receipt of the subpœna obliged the departing Mayor to postpone his trip West.

This was an ignoble end of two years of non-partisanship, but in the evening there was a banquet at the Baltimore Music Hall. attended by ALCEUS and 599 others.

Someillan and Chaqueilo.

The release of the Competitor's crew leaves, if we do not err, only two American citizens imprisoned in Cuba. One of these is Louis Someillan, born

the island about 59 years ago, and

arrested in July of last year. After having been confined six months, he was tried on Jan. 8 last on the charge of aiding the rebellion, and five days later was sentenced to imprisonment in chains for life. from which sentence an appeal was taken. The other must now be about 20 years old. MANUEL FERNANDEZ CHAQUEILO, born at Key West, and captured in July of last year. The charge against him was "rebellion with arms in hand," making him subject to military jurisdiction. He had been, in fact, the companion of CHARLES GOVIN,

who perished in Cuba. There is good reason to think that very soon, and perhaps before the meeting of Congress, Spain will release these two captives, thus making a complete clearance of her American prisoners in Cuban jails. Since March 4 she has liberated no fewer than twenty-six American citizens, native or naturalized, while LEAVITT of the Competitor's crew, a British subject, has also profited by our intervention. The record is good one for the Administration, and Spain in this respect has been wise.

In thanking the Hon. JOHN W. LEEDY, Governor of Kansas, for his generous offer to ontribute "Jack rabbits" to suffering New York, one happy thought ought not to be refused to the happy thinker. Kansas offers a county of three cents a scalp for every beast or fowl of the air slain. The offering of the Sunflower State to the impoverished East has a string to it. Every rabbit sent to New York will increase the revenue of Kansas.

The tribute of genius to genius has seldom been paid with more regularity and decorum than on the immortal, if painfully recent day, when the Hon. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE of Kansas refused to allow herself to go to Ne "I will not interfere with Mr. BRYAN," said the chief states woman of Kansas. "As an agent of unprosperity I cannot interfere with Mr. BRYAN'S territory." In his incursions into Kansas, for half the gate money, Mr. BRYAN has seen less scrupulous than his more intellectual and interesting rival.

Our esteemed contemporary, the St. Paul Globe, is not anxious to disturb its equanimity. It, which is to say the St. Paul Globe and not its equanimity, amuses itself by these remarks "We do not need the [Hawalian] islands for any purpose whatever."

The last and only difficulty in the passage by land and sea from Honolulu to Washington is removed. St. Paul does not need the islands. The United States do.

eral years ago. When Italy's disasters in Abyssinia followed, it was rumored that Kassala would be evacuated, and in that case the Arabs might have selzed; it but she held on until she could turn it over to England, or, rather, to Egypt. This transfer is really a restoration; but the important sequence which suggests itself is the establishment of a double line of approach to Khartoum, or at least to Berber, one up the Nile and the other across from the Red Sea.

PLAGIARISM SOMEWHERE.

Gov. Stevens Guilty, or In Gov. Pingree Guilty !-- Or Are Both Guilty ! From the Philadelphia Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19 .- In looking over the various Thanksgiving proclamations sent by the Governors of other States to the Governor of Indiana it was discovered that either Gov. Lon V. Stevens of Missouri or Gov. Pingree of Michigan, and possibly both of them, are guilty of plagfarism.

If one appropriated the brain work of the other, the burden of explanation lies with Pingree, for his proclamation is dated Nov. b. while that of the Missouri Executive is dated Nov. 1.

From Gov. Stevens's Proc From Gov. Pingree's Pro-

From Got. Stevens's Proclamation.

Our great Commonwealth, filled with a
greater population that belonged
belonged to the whole to
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many other ways.

The spirit of philinathropy among our citizens has
been active in providing
for the needs of the sufferfreg and unfortunate.

Christian workers have
brought many to acknowlredge their obligations to
lead better lives, and
countiess homes have been
made happier for their efforts du

Common-Sense Currency Reform

From the Evening Post. I am glad to find that the President is not one of the do-nothing statesmen who would like to postpone all measures of safety until another storm comes and the Treasury ship is again on the rocks. He believes that it is entirely feasible to secure the passage of a bill at the approaching session which will break the so-called "endless chain" and put the Treasury in such a condition of safety that its gold reserve cannot be drawn out in time of panic. He will urge upon Congress the passage of a single, simple measure to repeal the existing law which compels the Secr tary of the Treasury to pay out greenbacks as fast as they are redeemed with gold, and also to provide that greenbacks, when once redeemed, shall not be reamount to the notes paid out.

Such a measure will be so plainly for the public in terest that he believes it will secure votes enough in the Senate for its passage. It will involve no question of the gold standard against bimetallism, and can be urged upon the ground that it is a necessary measure to protect the Treasury against emergencie which might push it into the abyes of repudiatio Yet simple as such a measure would be, it would fur nish a firm basis and foothold for future efforts to curely solvent can anything be wisely done for the improvement of the present national banking sys-tem. No harm can be done to the various projects for general monetary reform if they have to wait until this first essential step is taken. The President believes that the average common sense of the country will approve a measure which will protect the Treasury against being depleted of its gold and save the Government from the possible necessity of a further lasue of bonds to maintain its credit.

gress will anything be accomplished this winter, and it will not be possible to bring to bear any strong and united public opinion in support of a complex measure, such as we may expect from the Monetary Commission. The public does not think in many dire tions at the same time. It has had a recent experience of the mischief that may be done by using the same greenbacks over and over again to empty the Treasury of gold for the benefit of brokers and speculators. It will probably agree that here is something that needs reforming. If, however, all the questions concerning the gold reserve, the greenbacks, and Treasury notes, the silver certificates, the mass of un-used silver dollars in the Treasury, the bank circulation, and the need of more banking facilities in the West and South, are lumped together and dumped upon Congress in a mass, the prospect of legislation E. V. SMALLET.

The Georgia Editor and His Subs

From the Jackson Times Lazarus sat at the rich man's gate! Pay your sub From the Wayeross Journal.

W. N. McQuaigg has our thanks for a bushel of the Onest red yams we have seen. From the Flowery Branch Journal We tender thanks to Mrs. George W. Pirkle for basket of fine turnips and a large cabbage. From the State of Dade News.

Delinquents, a little help would be appreciated very much-can't you bring us some aweet potatoes and corn? From the Morgan Monitor. Mr. S. F. Bridges of Millford made us smile last Mon-

day with a dollar's worth of palm grease. From the Hawkinsville Disputch. Mr. E. D. Brown has kindly presented us with a mess of fine sweet potatoes, for which we return thanks. Now it some friend will bring us a big fat

possum we will be well fixed for Thanksgiving. From the Summerville News. A subscriber, who seems to be hard up, wants to know if we will take a few " long-legged collards" on subscription. Yes, bring 'em along! We'll take al nost any old thing except cotton sox and codfish

Godkin Reduced to a Formula From the Boston Commercial Bulletin

The Nation's opinion of the world is shown in its lasue of Nov. 11, 1897; 1st Editorial-Spain's Civil Service is rotten

-Congress -Hawaii

-Senator Boar

-General Tracy -Courtesy in Defeat -Iowa Republican Machine
-The Jeff Davis Hollday is not rotten. —Silver Mining —Bimetallism 11th is rotten -Colonial Protection -The Cretan Settle-15th -The Austrian Parliament " "
-The German Bicycle " "

isth Summary.

Except the excusable legalization as a holiday is leorgia of the birthday of Jefferson Davis, every thing is rotten.

Col. Waring is a Wheelman

The world's opinion of the Nation-Rot!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading you paper I have noticed that you have supported some of the citizens of this borough in bringing about various reforms and improvements. A great deal has already been done, but more remains to be a com plished. For instance, the streets are dreached in the early morning by tons of water. sprinkled as they were wont to be, and in conse-quence the lives and limbs of hundreds of our citi-zens are daily imperilled. People protest against asphaling the streets, saying that it makes the work more difficult for the horses. Would it not be much or arsente found in the paper wrappers.

"As a matter of fact, there is nothing in any of the fourteen brands of cigarettes on the Chicago market that the smoker need be afraid of. The tobacco market that the smoker need be afraid of. The tobacco the contains only about one-fourth as much nicotine as is gound in cigars. The less nicotine in the tobacco the less likelihood of ill effect upon the nervous system. There is a greater percentage of nicotine in the average smoking tobacco sold by the Chicago tobacconist, or in a cigar, than in any of the cigarettes sold."

It will be seen, therefore, that in the matter of cigarettes, as well as in other things, the doctors disagree. One fellow pulls the doctors disagree. One fellow pulls

THE SEVEN GODS AND WHISTLER.

What Should Be the Principle of Selection ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I was much interested in THE SUN's editorial article on the inscription of artists' names on the new Academy of Design. There seems to be no fundamental idea or system about the choice of such names on public buildings. It was easy to find seven prominent names for the chief positions in the places of honor, although these show little discernment and no leading thought; but a worse hotobotch than the other two tablets

is hardly imaginable. Now, I think that in making a choice for what is to be monumental and should defy criticism, one or another rule should be followed. Either, as was indicated with regard to Phidias, a typical name representing certain realizations of artistic ideals should be chosen, or the originators of certain artistic tendencies; or, if the national accomplishments by artists from various races are to be remembered, the choice might be made from that point of view. In every case the arrangement of the names should

accord with the leading idea. Let me mention a few details which struck me. If sculpture is to be represented, why by Phidias alone, and perhaps, incidentally, by Michael Angelo? Why not by Donatello. Verocchio, Nicolo Pisano; and if moderns are to be named among the sculptors, why not by Thorwaldsen, Canova, or others! If Raphael is chosen, it is as the highest type of a development, not as an originating impulse, for which Giotto may be claimed, but Cimabue should have precedence.

When in the second-class tablet Guido Rent and similar names occur, no one can help remembering that he was but the outcome of the Caracci school in Bologna, where Domenichino and Guercino were of equal importance. Of the Venetians, Titian is placed on the roll

of honor. He is perhaps the most important type of that group, though as an originator Bellini comes before him, and as representing the peculiar character of the school Giorgione should be first mentioned.

What astonishes you when you go through the chosen list, is that not one of these names should appear in place of the ones taken: Orcagna, Masaccio, Andrea Mantegna, Leonardo da Vinci, Paul Veronese, Murillo, Van Dyke.

The landscape, which finds so much recognition in modern art, is ignored among the ancients. The first who recognized landscape as an object of artistic representation in the Dutch school was Paul Bril, who was followed by Jan Breughel and others in the same miniature It was Jan Wynants who suddenly adopted the broader method with which modern landscape found its proper direction Ruysdael and Hobbema, Cuyp and others would represent the development-names which are wanting in the architect's list.

If a national list is to be made, so as to allow the English painters who are mentioned a reason for their existence, the F ench should be represented by Nicolas Poussin, and still more by the most truly national of all French artists. Antoine Watteau. An enumeration of various national schools of painting and the leaders of modern art academies should menion Peter Cornelius, Scheuren, Kaulbach, Menzel among Germans, perhaps Lessing and among the French David, Paul Delaroche, the Belgian Wappers and Gallait, the Spaniard Fortuny, &c.

All I mean to accentuate is that there should be a meaning and system as to what is intended in the choice of names given. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

Grand Army Veterans Would Man the Forts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article on The Forts and the Men" in Wednesday's buy has given emphasis to a sentiment frequently expressed in Grand Army circles, namely, that the veterans of

the late war could be used to fill the breach in the seacoast forts. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York could furnish 50,000 veterans under 60 capable ing efficient duty in handling guns of the sea coast batteries. There is no reason to doubt that fully the number stated would promptly volunteer for the duty should the country require their services. Fully 5,000 ablebodied veterans in New York city alone wo spond to a call of the President within twenty-four ours. These old soldiers, many of whom were in of good officers, and thus fill the bill of particulars a

the artillery branch of the service from 1861 to 1865, could quickly be made effective under the direction demanded by the Chamber of Commerce. If the ex-igencies of the time demand it, a request to the Grand Army posts would bring into existence compa iles of the younger element, who could be drilled in the handling of guns and other fort duties, so that when occusion demanded their services a sufficient number of disciplined men could be placed at once in all the forts of the seaboard. cousi terable discussion in that direction is going on

in the various campfires and encampments of the wearers of both the blue and the gray. The time is opportune for a movement of this character, and a request from the President or the Secretary of War rould meet with a hearty response.

J. A. GOULDEN Chairman of the Memorial Committee, G. A. R. of New York.

Alten Labor and Canadian Raticoads To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United States

Canadian cannot secure work in the States. This. while to my mind perhaps very well, overlooks more than it covers. It has taken away work from a few day laborers whose homes and families are in Canada. but who, finding more congenial work or better pay in the near-by cities of Buffalo or Detroit, have hired out there. But what about the big Canadian rail oads? Both of them in handling United States freight take just so much work from our roads and give employment to vastly more labor than the total of all the border cities.

I am not referring so much to the freight taken from ortland, Me., across Canada and again into the United States, but to shipments from one State to another, which in all common sense would naturally stay south of latitude 45°. Such shipments, not in small lots or car lots even, but entire trains, ar handled daily by both the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific. Granite from Vermont, paper from New Hampshire, beef from Chicago and Kansas City are examples of the heavy traffic that should at ast on patriotic accounts be kept on our side of the line. All this to-day goes to swell the returns of the Canadian as against our home roads.

Cannot this be remedied by some arrangement by which the United States Government should get me returns for this great loss? Virtually the Canadian roads are making their money to-day at the expense of the United States roads. The fastest and saviest freight trains on the Canadian Pacino are the "beef" trains from Chicago to Boston. Is there any justice in this to the American workingman? Why cannot this be regulated in some manner to the benefit of our home markets.

The Wedding of the Cities.

rery humorous idea of the wedding of the two cities on Jan. I next need not be all froth. Why not have a fitting celebration on the bridge, or n some appropriate place, and let the small boy have a genuine Fourth of July time with bombs and

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: "Cinquecento's

There ought to be a hot time that night. GREATER NEW YORK, NOV. 20.

The Poor Polygamists from Syria.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: In my opinion a ery great deal of credit is due to Inspector Arbeely in regard to his action in refusing to allow the Mo bammedans who arrived on a recent steamer to land. it is to be hoped that the authorities at Washington It is high time that the influx of foreigners into this

intry with a medicy of victoms political views and radical religious beliefs is stopped. It is well to create a precedent the pot-ney of which may be carried back to the other side with good effect. This country was originally a haven for the religiously oppressed, of and obey his laws as laid down in the book of hey left their motherland to es ape persecution at They left their motherland to excape persecution at the hands of subelievers. Now, 1909 years later, after our Government has been firmly established on a Christian basis, due to the indomitable will and indefailtable efforts of our forefathers, we are confernite with the question as to whether we shall allow those of adverse propensities to tand on our shorts.

This is peculiarly a country of freedom, which is believe, has been trought to its present prominence through the grace of tool, and for our tovertment today to permit the landing and consequent preparation of a race holding to such unbody views as the dominancials profess, would be an uncharitable adaptable to those whom it is desirable to keep out of the United States. We send our inhalomaries to foreign lams to convert the heathen, but we don't undertake to welconvert the heathen.

former years, so this year it has meant a great deal to all New York. It has filled the streets with a jolly crowd of people. It has brought to club windows their customary throng of men. It has illuminated the city at night with light from clubs, restaurants, and private houses. In short, it has infused the life and animation of a gay metropolis into what has looked of late like the dingy monotony of a country town.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Horse Show week has come and gone. As in

The Horse Show this year has not differed in any way from those that have gone before. It has been the same old show, with a finer array of horseflesh than ever, and just as much life, vim, and enthusiasm, just as much beauty and smartness, as any of its prodecessors. The only people who have a right to complain have been the judges, who have been taxed to the utmost extent of their skill and patience to decide between so many exceptional animals,

The hunting and jumping classes, always most interesting to outsiders, failed to awaken the usual enthusiasm, as the quantity rather obscured the quality of the really good competitors. The handsome chestnut mare Lady Rosebery and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg's Gray Friar, however, went round very neatly, and took first and second place. The idea entertained by those who have never seen a hunting field that high jumping under cover and in a narrow space at all resembles cross country riding is about as absurd as to imagine that roller skating in a well warmed hall is a fair exemplar of the delightful intoxication of skimming over natural ice of a frosty winter morning.

The ceaseless tramp around the board walk, which has hitherto been a feature of the Horse Show, was abandoned this year, we are glad to say. Ladies sat quietly in their boxes and were visited by their friends, while to men and to sightseers the walking arena was given up. In the boxes, morning and evening throughout the week, there was the usual array of hand-ome and well-dressed women. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney brought a cluster of pretty girls and had a crowd of young men around her box every afternoon and evening, to whom it was a kind of foretaste of the hospitality that this youthful matron is likely to dispense throughout the winter. Mr. W. C. Whiteney's box was an object of attraction during the latter part of the week, as it was presided over by Mrs. Whitney, who is always conspicuously handsome, and had Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke and Mr. Sidney Paget as Hons. The ladies were handsomely gowned in dark velvet and cloth costumes, with small bonnets or big feathertopped hats. Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, in the color most becoming to her, a vivid red, chaperoned Miss Morton and Miss Bronson, the latter in dark crimson. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Winfield Hoyt were on one occasion in Mrs. Charles Stewart Dodge's party, with whom also were Mrs. R. H. Hunt and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. The Gerry box was a gay one from first to last. At one time the daughters of the house, with Mrs. Prescott Lawrence in dark purple and a violet hat and Mrs. Burke-Roche in a peculiar shade of smoke gray, with a mauve has and feathers, made it especially attractive, and is was surrounded by all the prominent men.

Another interesting incident of the week has been the opening of Delmonico's new restaurant. Every one knows the beautiful building. which, in the Italian Renaissance style, raises its graceful walls and shows its artistic sculptures to the world, and it is enough to say that its interior decorations are as chaste and elegant as its exterior. Mirrors, which are preferred in France to any other ornamentation. line the walls of all the principal rooms, and, without extraordinary show or glitter, they are

wonderfully refined and attractive. There was a larger gathering of Delmonice them Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. Eugene Higgins, and W. K. Vanderbilt at a table in the middle of the room. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence were the hosts of another party, while scattered about were Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Robert Hargous, George H. Bend, and F. K. Pendleton. The restaurant was hardly in good working order on the first night, but the novelty of the scene and the endless criticisms that is called forth made up for all deficiencies,

One thing must certainly have been most ac ceptable to all the guests, and that was the privacy with which the curtained sashes enabled them to eat their dinners. To consume one's food with thousands of eyes belonging to a curious and perhaps hungry outside crowd gazing and gaping may have been very gratifying to monarchs of old, but is extremely distasteful to the refinement and exclusiveness of this fast de-

parting century.

The second Seidl concert at the Astoria was artistically a very charming affair. Mr. Seidl's orchestra includes an excellent company of instrumentalists, and they gave some of Berlioz's est pieces with fine dramatic effect. Mr. Ysaye's playing of the viola obligate was also a treat to music lovers. The audience bore a strong family likeness to that of the first con cert, but the costumes were less bizarre, and if more attention were given to the ladies' dressing rooms, in the matter of cloaks and wraps, many difficulties would be obviated.

The boxes made a good social display. In Mrs. Astor's were Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson and Miss Van Alen. With Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Baylies were Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Sloane and Mr. Bend, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget. Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, and Mr. Peter Marié were also seen.

The Society of Musical Arts announce their first entertainment for Monday, Dec. 6, the per-formance to begin with "Le Chalet," an opera in one act by Adam, to be followed by "Callirhoe," a mythological ballet by Chaminade. The subscription list is already long, but the management makes an urgent appeal for still more subscribers. The performances will begin at 9:30 with opera, and from 11 o'clock until midnight the attractions will be of a varied character. Refreshments will be served in the boxes and at tables in the rear of the auditorium. Nothing is said about smoking, but except sub rosa in the boxes, it will probably be prohibited by the managers.

The management of the assemblies has suffered some changes this winter. Mrs. William Dare Morgan, Mrs. Charles Burrail Hoffman, and Mrs. Sidney Webster have resigned. Twelve other ladies have retired temporarily, owing to absence and mourning, and their places have been filled by Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Frederic Brosson, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Miss Kean, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylles, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Henry Pendleton Rogers, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Soley, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams. All these ladies, with a few exceptions. have daughters in society. The capabilities of the big hetel will never be fully tested until this ball takes place, as the ballroom, supper, and dressing rooms will then be completely shut in, and the suite of apartments in use will produc the effect of a private house of most superb dimensions and every possible comfort.

Thanksgiving Day, that old-fashioned festival which our forefathers reckoned among the white-letter days of the year, will be utilized by the sporting sets for golding, hunting, football, and other outdoor sports. The Meadowbrook Steeplechase Association sunounces a day's sport at Mr. William C. Whitney's tarm, to begin with a steeplechase for hunters at 11 A. M., and to end with a jumping competition in the afternoon at the M-adowbrook Club, All the houses at Westbury, Hemostead and Meadowbrook will be filled with guests, and dinner parties, withor without the traditional turkey and sumpkin pie, will make the festival'a jolly one. West Chester and Tuxe to will also have typical Thanksgiving celebrations, the Tuxedo colony especially having a leaning toward oldtime patriotism and the traditions of the past, Cards are out from Mrs. Charles it. Henderson for an "at home" on Friday next in honor of

her daughter, Miss Janet Henderson, Mrs. Henderson's eldest daughter married a sun of Mr. Hampden Boob,

Cards are also out from Mrs. Roteri Minturn Grincell for a reception on Moneav, Dec. 6, at 13 West Thirty seventh street. Moss Grinnell, convert the heating, but we don't undertake to well who is a debutante of Junery Ciff, Nev. 14.

E. Hevanse.

duced on this occasion. who is a debutante of the winter, will be intre-